

Chapter 1 : Daniel O'Connell: Portrait of a Radical by Kevin B. Nowlan

, trade paperback edition, total pages. 8 scholars examine the legends and the images of 19th century Irish Nationalist leader Daniel O'Connell. "In the spring of , radio Eireann marked the bicentenary of the birth of O'Connell by broadcasting a series of Thomas Davis lectures, assessing his historical significance."

He is not a disinterested party. He was Liverpool born and bred, with Irish parents. He was for many years, a magistrate, councillor, and Alderman on Liverpool City Council where he represented Vauxhall ward as a member of the Irish Nationalist Party. Liverpool Scotland constituency, which Vauxhall was part of, returned T. The rest of the post of his with the original footnotes from the book bracketed, and in italics, along with a couple of additional explanations of mine also in bracketed italics. Over to Alderman Burke: A dark cloud fell upon Liverpool in the last months of the year [], and when it passed away, a new Catholic Liverpool arose, with new problems and fresh difficulties, many of which are not yet solved. No man can understand aright the Liverpool of the second half of the nineteenth century, who does not seriously study the dread incidents which the November and December portended. From the point of view of public health, Liverpool had degenerated into one of the worst towns in the Kingdom. Narrow streets, narrower courts, overcrowded alleys, and bad drainage, were exacting a heavy toll of disease and death. Streets were left unswept for as long a period as three weeks, in working class quarters, the Town Council being much too busy with the interests of party to occupy itself with such mundane affairs. The Tories were blind to all warnings; in capturing the Council Schools they had exhausted their mandate. To promote sanitary reform, a Health of Towns Association had been formed in the Metropolis, and the first Liverpool branch was founded in St. Just as, half-a-century later, it was reserved for Liverpool Catholic public men to fight the battle of housing reform, so in the early forties it was left for the Catholic leaders to speak out against the criminal neglect, by the Corporation, of the important question of public health. Sir Arnold Knight, M. His speech is painful reading, descriptive of the conditions under which the labouring classes were compelled to live, conditions which made moral or physical health well-nigh impossible. In the Metropolis, 32 out of every children died before reaching the age of nine ; Liverpool had the unenviable record of Nor was this all. In the densely populated streets and courts of Vauxhall Ward, this number went up to 64, an appalling rate of mortality. The death roll gives the needed and only reply to the puzzle which has worried Catholic statisticians as to the causes which have operated to prevent the prolific Irish from being one-half, at least, of the population of Liverpool. Sixty- four out of every hundred Irish children dead before nine years of age, from preventible causes! The Irish poor did not build the narrow streets nor the dirty courts, they did not leave the streets unswept, and had no responsibility for stinking middens, left unemptied at their very doors, nor did they create the economic conditions which drove them across the channel, and in turn made life in Liverpool the burden it really was. But for the small band of priests who laboured amongst them, and the faith they brought from Ireland, Irish Liverpool had become heathendom. The demoralisation of child life caused by exclusion from the schools, in , had sown its seeds, and a deadly harvest was to be reaped a generation later, which, even to the twentieth century, has made Liverpool a bye-word to every stranger entering its gates. It was too late for any body of men to cure the evil, when the famine years sent hundreds of thousands of Irishmen and women into the very streets and alleys, where over-crowding and disease had become every-day features, and excited no surprise. At the meeting of the Select Vestry,[the official title of the Liverpool Board of Poor Law Guardians] December 15th, , the captains of the coasting vessels were censured for carrying over such large numbers of immigrants, and it was seriously suggested that Liverpool should follow the example of the Isle of Man authorities, by refusing permission to land. It is pleasant to record that the first meeting held to raise funds for the relief of the famine stricken, was organised by the Irish navvies, then constructing the railway to Bury. The meeting was held in the schoolroom underneath St. In the church, the first sermon for the same object was preached by Father McEvoy, parish priest of Kells, in the fertile plains of Meath, who received fifty-two pounds from the poor labourers of St. The new year, , opened inauspiciously. During the six days, January 4th to 9th, the Select Vestry relieved 7, Irish families, consisting of 29, persons, of whom 18, were children. From the 13th to the

25th of the same month, 10, deck passengers arrived from Irish ports, and during the month of February they came pouring in at the average rate of nine hundred per day. So dreadful was their poverty that we have the authority of the Rector of Liverpool, speaking on the 26th of February, that nine thousand Irish families were being relieved, a number which increased to eleven thousand by the end of March. The Stipendiary Magistrate had given an instruction to the police to keep a record of the number of immigrants, and, at a meeting of the justices summoned by him to consider suitable measures to cope with this serious menace to health and peace, he stated that, from the first day of November, , to the twelfth day of May, , the total number of Irish immigrants into Liverpool amounted to , Deducting the numbers actually recorded as sailing to America, no less than , persons had been added to the population of Liverpool. No less than 35, were housed in cellars, [Liverpool Mercury, Railway Company, 37 people were found in one cellar, and in another eight lay dead from typhus. In different parts of Liverpool, fifty or sixty of these destitute people were found in a house containing three or four small rooms, about twelve feet by ten. Report to the Health Committee, In Lace Street, already mentioned, one-third of the inhabitants, that is to say persons, died from fever during the year. In the Parish of Liverpool, the weekly mortality by the month of August reached , as against the usual average of ; while in the extra parochial districts of Toxteth and Everton, it was against Regulations of all kinds were brought into force to put a much-needed check on this enormous influx, but without avail for at least a year. The Poor Law authorities returned 24, to their native parishes during the years and ; [See Dr. Deck passages from Dublin cost as small a sum as sixpence, which probably tempted thousands to try their fortune in our midst. It stands to the infinite credit of the citizens that distinctions of race, religion, and party were obliterated in presence of this awful visitation, and that they united to succour the sick and hungry, both in the town and the country from whence they came. There were two exceptions, which only served to bring out this noble generosity in strong relief. These men were the sole exceptions to the truly Christian spirit which prevailed in all classes. Bishop Sharples acted with commendable promptitude. Summoning a meeting of Catholics in the Concert Hall, Lord Nelson Street, he had the pleasure of receiving two thousand pounds from his flock in the course of a few minutes. This sum was subscribed by less than fifty persons, and was dispatched next day by the treasurer, Mr. Corbally, in equal shares to the Archbishops of Cashel and Tuam. Church collections were immediately taken, and one thousand pounds came from this source; St. A name never to be forgotten in the annals of Liverpool Catholicism appeared for the first time in print, in connection with the famine fund, that of a young priest, Father James Nugent, who preached at St. It was related by the journals of the day, that the Post Office was besieged by Irish labourers, sending small sums of money home to their afflicted kinsfolk. The condition of Ireland was bad, but it may well be doubted whether that of Liverpool was not worse. Where were the mass of new-comers to be housed? Where was employment to be found? Whence could be drawn clergy to come to attend to their spiritual needs? If church and school accommodation was deficient before , it was surely deficient now. In January, , the Rector of Liverpool informed the Government that dysentery had assumed alarming proportions, due to the cabbages and turnips which formed the only food of the first immigrants. February saw eight hundred cases of typhoid ; the reading of the death-roll each Sunday morning in the churches sending a cold shiver through the immense congregations. Hurriedly the parish authorities set up fever sheds, in Great Homer Street on the North, and Mount Pleasant on the South, and fitted up a hospital ship in the Mersey, to cope with the new terror. Then came the awful visitation of typhus. Liverpool Protestantism bowed its head in reverence at the heroism of the handful of Catholic Priests. Undaunted, they went from room to room in crowded houses ; from cellar to garret, ministering to the sick. They were never absent from hourly attendance in the hospital wards. Here at least there was some privacy, but in the crowded rooms and cellars it was next to impossible to hear the last confession, unless the priest lay down beside the sick man to receive the seeds of disease from poisoned breaths in return for spiritual consolations. In very truth they were braver men than ever faced the lions in a Roman amphitheatre. If life must be sacrificed, it were fitting that St. Father Parker, rector for seventeen years, succumbed to typhus on April 28th, aged 43, [Buried in the vaults of the church. Youens sang the Requiem; the sub-deacon was Father Nugent] and was followed on May 26th by the scholarly Benedictine, Dr. The fine sanctuary of the church recalls his last work for the oldest ecclesiastical building in Liverpool, and the tablet on the walls of the church reminds succeeding

generations of his great charity. Denis Madden, , Islington. A third priest who had left the plains of Westmeath to work among his people in England, the Rev. Bernard O Reilly, was also stricken down. Nicholas , and on the 28th September, the death of Father Whitaker, at St. He entered Douai with the intention of becoming a Benedictine, and after some years abandoned his undoubted vocation for the study of medicine. On the eve of qualifying he changed his mind and resumed his ecclesiastical studies at St. From thence he proceeded to Ushaw, where he was ordained, and after serving on the mission at Bolton, York, and Manchester, found an early grave in the slums of Liverpool. D., who died May 1st. The strain on the surviving clergy, most of whom suffered severely, was intense. They lay at night on chairs and sofas in their clothes, awaiting the sick calls which never failed to come, fearful lest the time spent in dressing might mean the loss of the Sacraments to some poor wretch lying in his dismal hovel. In the midst of these scenes of desolation the sad news arrived from Genoa that the great defender of the poor Irish, the brilliant advocate of Catholic claims, had given up his soul to God. Instead of coming to Liverpool from Southampton, the coffin passed through Chester, where it rested one night before the altar in the city of St. Werburgh, and on the 26th July, , arrived in Birkenhead. Its quarter-deck was covered with an immense black canopy, under which the coffin was placed, surrounded by lighted tapers, and covered with a pall still in the possession of the Benedictines at St. By November the tide of immigration began to slacken, and the black cloud of death and disease became less heavy and sombre. As the months rolled on, every quarter of the town had suffered, and, excluding those who had succumbed, sixty thousand of the inhabitants had suffered from fever and forty thousand from diarrhoea or dysentery. Duncan s Report, page The deaths from fever during had fallen to ; scarlatina claimed 1,, and other zymotic diseases accounted for 4, There were then in Vauxhall Ward, to take only one part of the typical Irish quarters, 27 streets, courts, and cellars. In the street houses 6, persons found a shelter, and in the courts, exclusive of the cellars, 6,; or, as the Rev. Cahill put it, they crowded the desolate garret, the putrid cellar, and the filthy lane. In normal days in this district and Scotland Ward the deaths were in the ratio of one to fourteen of the residents as compared with one to thirty-eight in Rodney and Abercromby wards. According to a census taken by a well-known Anglican clergyman, Canon Hume, who made a house-to-house visit, there were 3, children between the ages of three and a half and twelve without the slightest school accommodation, and if we include those up to fourteen years of age, at least one thousand more must be added to the number. In there were 3, cases; in , 4,; in , 6,, in , 7,; and in , 6, The cause we have already indicated. Rathbone, at a meeting to raise funds, declared that it was the Irish landlords and not the people who ought to have been forcibly immigrated. Within twelve hours after they landed they would be found among one of three classes, paupers, vagrants, or thieves.

Chapter 2 : TOP 14 QUOTES BY DANIEL O'CONNELL | A-Z Quotes

In the spring of , Radio Telefis Eireann marked the bicentenary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell by broadcasting a series of Thomas Davis Lectures his historical significance. These lectures, in a revised form, are published in this present volume.

Sixteen maquettes of the entries were on display in the Heritage Centre and he encouraged all to view them. The question following the election in was whether a government could be formed. There were lingering suspicions that hard decisions are being avoided. Are the right things being done? The crises in housing, the health service and university funding are just some of the issues that the government is struggling to address. He suggested that while there were big ideas around, there was not much sign of implementation. He spoke about how the reporting of politics had changed since Dan Boyle sent out his first political tweet eight years ago. The speed at which events were reported had been transformed but the core job of interpreting politics had not changed. The Catholic Church was stronger. The retail trade took off with more shops in towns such as Skibbereen, Bantry, Kenmare, Killarney and Cahersiveen. The national school system produced able young men to work in the shops and to read newspapers. Communication was revolutionised with the laying of the Atlantic cable from Valentia to New Foundland and news could be transmitted instantaneously. They were of the view that Britain needed to be involved in another conflict with a European power interested in Ireland. However, anyone with a stake in the country was unlikely to support a revolution. Stephens let it be known that would be the year of revolution, then , but nothing happened. An attack on the barracks in Tallaght was repulsed by the military. As it turned out, the people who planned the rebellion had no intention of being in Ireland for the events and some of them gave evidence for the State in the subsequent trials. Those tried were mostly well meaning young men who were prepared to make sacrifices for their beliefs. Six people were sentenced to death but all were reprieved and released in a relatively short time. On the 11th September , a police man was shot in Manchester. The development of South Kerry attracted a large audience to the Library in Cahersiveen. There as a need to redress depopulation and provide support for local entrepreneurship and economic development in rural Kerry. Local groups have tremendous energy but they lack mechanisms to shape the planning process. He said that planning needed to be people centred and sustainable “ socially, economically and environmentally. Planning, as a public good, merits time, consultation, investment and inclusivity. There needed to be a strong commitment of public bodies to the conversation and the outcome. He called for greater supports for indigenous entrepreneurs, reliable and high-speed broadband connectivity and the celebration of the quality of life, heritage, culture and landscape of South Kerry. There was a disconnect between local and national government “ national government was facilitating globalisation at the expense of local concerns. He suggested that questions needed to be asked about the policy of encouraging foreign direct investment, the business ethics of these firms and the political influence they exercised, at the expense of local enterprise. There was an overwhelming need for investment in rural regions, based on a vision of their potential and good evidence. The population in Kerry in was ,, just below what it was in Population growth in the county in recent decades was only half that of the rest of the country. The populations of Killarney and Tralee were growing fast but not that of Listowel or Castleisland. Of the smaller towns, the populations of Dingle, Ballybunion, Killorglin and Kenmare were growing but not Cahersiveen. He highlighted the high average age of the Kerry population “ 40 years, compared to 35 in Kildare and the relative absence of year olds and of children under four. More positively, over 25 per cent of the population in Kerry now had a third level education and there had been a dramatic growth in the number of women in the workforce. He pointed out that Kerry was heavily dependent for employment on non-foreign direct investment such as tourism, agri-food and retailing, all sectors that would be impacted by Brexit. He outlined what he described as the five phases of planning policy. Between and , the emphasis was on the Common Agricultural Policy. Ireland opted to be treated as a single region for EU investment and there was little focus on regional or rural policies. Between and , there was a strategic integration of rural and regional policies led by the EU but Ireland was still defined as single region. In , the first white paper on the rural economy was published. These were the years of

the Celtic Tiger, of uneven development and the publication of the National Spatial Strategy. After , the years of austerity moved rural and regional planning off the agenda and the National Spatial Strategy was abandoned by government. Local government structures were changed, primarily to save costs. In , rural development issues resurfaced. The linking of where people live and where they work was a small but tangible step towards better planning. The Action Plan has also helped to bring agencies together. However, with actions and more than 40 implementing bodies, one can ask how strategic is the Action Plan. He suggested that there are two rural plans with little coordination between the two – an EU plan with generous support for agriculture and forestry and a national Action Plan with much less resources for other kinds of development. He was critical of the absence of a national planning framework and its consequences – overdevelopment of some places and underdevelopment of others and the resulting long commutes to work. He suggested that there was a danger that in Kerry, Tralee and Killarney would lose out in economic development to the cities of Cork and Limerick. While collaboration and cooperation were encouraged, competition was often more effective in securing resources. He said an agenda for action – a post Brexit plan for Kerry, a medium term national development plan approved by the Oireachtas; a national planning framework to ; an alignment of sectoral strategies with placed based approaches that takes account of metrics other than economic; alignment of policies to support rural development at EU, national and local level; strong regional governance and the empowerment of civic society and leadership. Moria Murell, Chief Executive of Kerry County Council, spoke about the role of the Council as a democratic body, leading the development of economic, social and community policy in Kerry. She said that she could not speak highly enough of South Kerry Partnership and the work they were doing to support development. Tourism, fin-tech and agri-tech had been identified as sectors with growth potential that needed investment. Kerry had the highest dependence of any county on tourism: While the census population of the county was close to ,, over two million visitors passed through the county each year, 75 per cent of which visited between May and October. The infrastructure – hotels, roads, water, and broadband – needed to provide for that number of people. A research and innovation centre in fin-tech was proposed for Killorglin to build on the expertise associated with Fexco. While Kerry was reasonably well connected by road and air, that was not the case with broadband. She said that she wanted Kerry to be the first county to benefit from the national roll out of broadband and was appointing a broadband officer for this purpose. She wanted to see meaningful and environmentally sustainable jobs created that would attract graduates in their 20s and 30s with young families. Finbarr referred to the paradigm shift that had taken place from the days of mass produced goods for unlimited consumption to one where goods have a purpose and meaning and customers have an emotional relationship with the product they purchase. Companies that are part of something from the past but which extend to the future, that focus on the long term, on communities, values, well-being, with a deep sense of place, character and integrity and which create and sustain real value have a competitive advantage in this new age. He suggested that Kerry had a competitive advantage in this new industrial age since it has such a strong sense of identity, tradition and community. Jim Kenneally spoke of the success of Kerry Coop which, against the odds, grew into a global dairy producer thanks to the vision and determination of its leaders and the strength of the farming tradition in Kerry. Dairymaster was another example of a successful Kerry company that built on local strengths. Other examples of successful Irish companies rooted in tradition were Cooley Distillery and Aran Islands knitwear. He made financial sacrifices for the causes which he espoused – especially in his struggle for Repeal of the Act of Union. He had a deep aversion to politically motivated violence, in opposition to Thomas Davis who mythologised it. He knew that violence once started gets out of control. He believed in passive resistance and was the founder of mass political participation. He attempted to set up a parallel parliament and court system, providing a model that Sinn Fein followed in the early s. Climate change threatened drought, starvation and migration for millions of the poorest people in the world. The population of Europe was declining faster than at any time since the Black Death in the 14th century while at the same time Africa could not provide enough jobs for all its young people. The average age in Europe is 40 while in Africa, it is half that. Europe needed an influx of young people if the social insurance systems were to survive. The EU should respond with enlightened self interest to the aspiration of so many of the brightest and best young people in Africa and Asia

to live and work in Europe. He praised the efforts around Europe to integrate migrants into their host communities – including those of religious organisations and the GAA – and warned that segregation of migrants should be avoided at all costs. He suggested that the alienation and radicalisation of young Muslims in Europe was linked to the wider alienation of young people in Europe and called for better religious education in schools to allow young people make more mature judgements on religious issues. He said that the European Court of Justice was essential to the EU, guaranteeing the fundamental freedoms set out in the Treaties. This year – – was the first since that there was no Catholic or nationalist representation in Westminster from an Irish constituency. He called on Sinn Fein to take their seats at Westminster and protect the interests of the island of Ireland in the Brexit debate. He suggested a transition period of six years was needed and that the European elections in would allow the British people an opportunity to review the consequences of their vote to leave the EU. He lamented the waste of time and talent of so many people in addressing the fall-out of Brexit. While Europe debated the Brexit divorce, the power and influence of China, with its executive coherence, was growing exponentially year by year. He raised the question of what the EU should do together post Brexit, as addressed in a recent Commission paper. While there were obvious things that EU should do together, such as protect Europe from terrorism through closer defence and security cooperation, there was no consensus on how to move forward. It was a similar story with environmental protection and energy security. He called for rational and collective action on these issues, as against the mob rule of social media. One smart student replied that it was because he needed more points in his Leaving Certificate! Gerry described his early, unhappy years in Dublin until he discovered teaching and qualified as a national school teacher. He realised how different the upbringing of so many children from deprived areas of Dublin was to the caring, spontaneous and outdoor childhood he had enjoyed in Cahersiveen. He praised the Mini Series which give the opportunity to kids to play in Croke Park each year. The series now included wheelchair hurling! He stressed the voluntary nature of his involvement with the GAA – a point that not everyone appreciated. He said that his preparations for a big game in Croke Park begin on the Thursday before with a preparatory meeting of over 60 people.

Chapter 3 : Young Ireland - Wikipedia

This is a short and accessible look at a significant and controversial figure. As well as presenting O'Connell's biography and political career Nowlan also examines the various ways in which he was mythologized or vilified after his death (for instance, in the defamatory King of Beggars).

The President said that: He was totally dedicated to seeking freedom, as he put it: In , for example, in his second year as an M. Living abroad, as I have done for much of my adult life, has its drawbacks. One of its advantages, however, is that it facilitates comparisons between Ireland and the various other countries where I have lived. It provides a sense of perspective and offers opportunities for comparisons with regard to our history that can sometimes be missing from more introspective commentaries. The performance of individuals, societies and States should not be judged against some mythical gold standard of economic and political excellence, but against the achievements of others that found themselves in similar circumstances. That is why our international standing how we appear to those who observe us from afar is often better than what we would give ourselves credit for, because outside observers are more likely to adopt a comparative approach. The value of looking at how others assess us came home to me in India during the s when I became familiar with the esteem in which Ireland was held in its capacity as an inspiration for countries that had then relatively recently emerged from colonial domination. I recall meeting a distinguished Indian lady in the early s whose family had been deeply linked with the Indian independence movement. It happened like this. Cottbus is a city in the German State of Brandenburg with a population of around , where the Prince spent many years of his long and eventful life. I was intrigued by this connection with Ireland and made the journey to Cottbus for the ceremony, which included a tour of the Schloss Branitz and its impressive gardens designed by the Prince who was an enthusiastic landscape gardener. His time here, Frederick Douglass said, defined him not as a color but as a man. And it strengthened the non-violent campaign he would return home to wage. To explain this, I need to say a little about Germany, and indeed other parts of Europe, in the opening decades of the 19th century. Much of Germany had been occupied by Napoleon and after his defeat there were high hopes that a new, united nation might emerge from the patchwork of petty principalities into which the country had long been divided. Germany was also a country where religion remained a bone of political contention especially in the Catholic Rhineland which, since the end of the Napoleonic Wars, was ruled by Protestant Prussia. But that generation was passing. Catholic Emancipation had shown that change was possible without revolution, and that change could be forced on Parliament by outside pressures. This reveals how Catholic Emancipation had been a game-changer, and not just for Ireland. In Britain, Catholic Emancipation was the first serious reform of parliament, making it marginally more representative of the people it purported to serve by enabling 6 million Irish Catholics to be represented by one of their own. After spending some carefree years travelling around Europe, he fought in the latter stages of the Napoleonic Wars and was for a time Governor of Bruges. The Prince inherited his family estates and devoted his time to developing landscaped gardens, which are now a UNESCO world heritage site. Money had become scarce and he needed to find a wealthy wife in order to maintain his estates. The Prince failed in his mission, but started writing letters back to Germany which revealed a considerable literary gift. After two years of unsuccessful bride-hunting in London, the Prince set out on a journey across the Irish Sea. His Briefe eines Gestorbenen Letters of a Deceased Person , which was first published anonymously in , contains detailed accounts of his travels in Ireland. The visiting prince was appalled by the poor living conditions he witnessed and blamed these on bad Government and intolerance. It contributed to the power and splendour of the English nobility without receiving advantages in return. Amongst the Irish, he noticed the singular honesty of the people despite their poverty. The Prince also admired the gaiety, humour and good nature of the Irish character. He considered that the Irish combined the frank honesty and poetical temper of the Germans with the vivacity and quickness of conception of the French. It is to the credit of the visiting German prince that he seems not to have been swayed by the characteristic class or religious prejudices of his time. During his visit, the Prince had a number of encounters with Catholic clergy who invariably impressed him. It is no surprise that the Prince is known to have held liberal political views

during the 1790s and 1800s. After dinner, they settled into a long conversation about Ireland. He found him to be witty and persuasive in manner, rather than loftily eloquent. He added that he had an invaluable gift for a Party leader, in the form of a powerful voice and a strong constitution! I could not help expressing to the champion of the rights of his countrymen, my wish that, when we next met, the dungeons and fortresses of English intolerance might be overthrown by him and his allies, as completely as these ruined walls had been by the swollen and overflowing torrent. They contain an endearing combination of travel writing and personal reflection. The author comes across as an intriguing character, a lover of the good things in life and a passionate nature enthusiast. A feature of his work is his sympathetic curiosity about every aspect of life in Ireland. An example of this is where he comes across a famous Irish piper and invites him to play for him over breakfast one morning. He appreciates this strange instrument and the music the blind piper plays even though it must have sounded very different from music he would have heard in stately drawing rooms in London and Berlin. He describes the piper as a true representative of Irish nationality. Eoin Burke has identified 28 separate accounts of Ireland by German travel writers published between the late 18th century and the 1850s. Most of these were published in the 20 years after the achievement of Catholic Emancipation in 1801. There are those who believe that he ought to have been able to face down the British authorities with a continuation of the kind of defiance that had delivered Catholic Emancipation. There was probably no power on earth, parliamentary or revolutionary, that could have prised Ireland away from British control during the 19th century when Britain was a continually rising Imperial power. While there were many in Britain, including in parliament, who supported Catholic Emancipation, those prepared to contemplate some form of self-government for Ireland were few and far between until much later in the century. The only option available to Ireland was to seek redress by availing of the institutions of the powerful British State to pursue Irish interests. The prime venue for this pursuit was the Westminster Parliament. The key achievement of nationalist Ireland in the 19th century was to keep the flame of a separate Irish political identity alive until such time as it could be successfully embodied in an independent Irish State. There were many who played their part in this effort: There was no guarantee that this separate Irish identity would have survived the 19th century. We owe a debt to all of those who, in various ways, contributed to its survival. This brings me back to Frederick Douglass. Douglass was deeply impressed. My sympathy with distress is not confined within the narrow bounds of my own green island. No â€” it extends itself to every corner of the earth. My heart walks abroad, and wherever the miserable are to be succoured, or the slave to be set free, there my spirit is at home, and I delight to dwell there.

Chapter 4 : The Hartford Courant - We are currently unavailable in your region

The international O'Connell: parliamentarian, liberal, reformer - Daniel O'Connell Commemorative Lecture, Glasnevin, 18 May During his memorable State Visit last month, President Higgins spoke at the Houses of Parliament in Westminster where he paid a fitting tribute to the greatest Irish parliamentarian of the 19th century.

History[edit] Thomas Davis , chief organiser and poet of the Young Ireland movement The name Young Ireland was originally used in a disparaging way to describe the group of young Repeal Association members who were associated with The Nation newspaper. Davis became president and gave two lectures. Available from the National Library of Ireland, the lectures clearly show that Davis had become a convinced Irish nationalist by this period. Several new members accepted appointments under the system they had pledged to overthrow. Michael Doheny Davis thus could communicate with all the leading politicians of the Party, and whenever he came across any with depth or ability; he at once developed into friendly associations. Hughes, former editor of the London Charivari, which was later absorbed into Punch. The success of the newspaper soon produced significant results. They found this an effective method of spreading their propaganda. By the spring of , when The Nation had been in existence for six months, agitation for Repeal was becoming formidable, and the Government was beginning to consider the old problem of how to suppress it. The use of physical force only became an issue with the Young Irelanders, after they had left the association, and had formed the Irish Confederation. The Irish Confederation[edit] " Meagher of the Sword " Late in the autumn of , some prominent men undertook the task of remonstrating with the Repeal Association. Among them were Mr. Halpin, all prominent Dublin citizens. A few weeks later, a remonstrance at the course pursued by the Association was produced and was signed by fifteen hundred leading citizens of Dublin. The Remonstrants and the public resented this humiliation, and determined to hold a meeting in the Rotunda, Dublin, where they proposed to defend themselves against this indignity. The meeting was set for the 2 December. The main object was to reply to the calumnies which, for nearly six months, had been urged against the leading seceders. The meeting was one of the most important ever held in the city. The entire ability of the seceders was put into its preparation. Michael Doheny states that "such was the sensation created by the proceedings that two publishers, one in Dublin and one in Belfast, brought out reports, in pamphlet form, which were read all over the country with the greatest avidity". On 13 January, the seceders met again, and their deliberations were supported again by the same men, to secure to the seceders freedom of speech and of action. The foundations of which were to be freedom, tolerance and truth. There were no declarations or calls for rebellion, and no pledges of peace were given. The objectives were they outlined the independence of the Irish nation and no means to attain that end were abjured, save such as were inconsistent with honour, morality and reason.

Chapter 5 : Daniel O'Connell "Forgotten Victorians"

The 26th part of the 'Ireland in Rebellion: ' lecture series delivered by Professor Patrick Geoghegan, Department of History, Trinity College Dublin.

In 1791, they moved to 67 Lower Baggot Street. He graduated in Law and received an Arts degree in 1793, before being called to the Irish Bar in 1794. Writings[edit] Davis gave a voice to the 19th-century foundational culture of modern Irish nationalism. He was a Protestant, but preached unity between Catholics and Protestants. To Davis, it was not blood that made a person Irish, but the willingness to be part of the Irish nation. Davis was of the opinion that national identity was the natural human condition, and spoke out against cosmopolitanism. To act on a world is for those above it, not of it. Patriotism is human philanthropy. He also preferred a federal arrangement with Britain in the 1790s while Davis sought a greater degree of autonomy. Both agreed that a gradual and non-violent process was the best way forward. Legacy[edit] Dame Street - Thomas Davis A series of state events were staged around Ireland for a week in September on the 10th anniversary of his death. Fort Davis, at the entrance to Cork Harbour, is named after him. Thomas Davis street, off Francis Street in Dublin 8 is also named after him. Bibliography[edit] The Patriot Parliament of Brigadier-General Thomas Francis Meagher: His Political and Military Career, Capt. Noted Irish Lives, Louis J. Walsh, The Talbot Press Ltd Essays and Poems, Centenary Memoir, M. Life of John Martin, P. Life of John Mitchel, P. Sillard, James Duffy and Co. The Fenians in Context: Ireland Her Own, T. James Fintan Lalor, Thomas, P. Archived from the original on 27 March Retrieved 1 March

Chapter 6 : Daniel O'Connell Summer School Report " Daniel O'Connell Summer School

Daniel O'Connell in the robes of the Lord Mayor of Dublin. Irish nationalist disunity and the rise of physical force nationalism, , by Eoin O'Driscoll.

John McCullagh January 12, In my youth, my role model patriots were James Larkin mainly because of his strong working-class credentials as well as the fact that his parents hailed from here James Connolly and John Mitchel. Where repression, discrimination and exclusion dominate, one tends towards the extremes. Curiously I never took Thomas Davis under my notice, until finally I browsed an historical series that bore his name, the Thomas Davis lectures. All this makes me indebted to the enlightened Newry folk who chose this name: I set out to learn more. He was the son of a British army surgeon, who died before he was born, and an Irish Protestant mother, Mary Atkins. He proved to be a difficult pupil. In he entered Trinity College, Dublin where he studied history, law, political philosophy and works on travel. Davis found that his time spent at Trinity helped to broaden his mind. He graduated in and decided that he would travel to London and the Continent. In he returned to Trinity to complete his law studies and became Auditor of the College Historical Society. He was called to the bar in , but never practised. Davis was disillusioned with constitutional methods and believed that Irish independence should be achieved even at the cost of bloodshed. He was more interested in promoting a vision of the future where a united Irish society would be governed by a proud and self-confident nationalism. On 15 October he co-founded, again with Dillon and Duffy, the Nation, a weekly newspaper. Davis was its editor. In his editorials and poetry, he publicised his theories of self-government in countless articles on Irish history and culture, antiquity, poetry, art, music, scenery, ethnology and language. His nationalist verse gave the paper its distinctive character, introducing stirring and popular works to awaken a spirit of Irish nationalism. The Nation was a great success. It was read by more than a quarter of a million people, and its circulation was greater than that of any Dublin journal. In the three years that Davis worked on the paper he wrote over 80 songs and ballads, as well as many articles and essays. In the first year alone, he wrote about essays and editorials. He was paid nearly Post navigation.

Chapter 7 : Thomas Davis (Young Irelander) - Wikipedia

Thomas Osborne Davis was born two hundred years ago in Mallow Co. Cork on 24 October (the date is disputed - some say the 14th October). He is best known as a poet (see here), with one of his most famous songs being "A Nation Once Again" (version by the Dubliners here).

The Young Ireland faction, a group of the most dynamic and influential Repealers of the younger generation, were unwilling to accept this principle unconditionally. He was committed to working within the law in pursuit of Irish national liberation. He developed a strong aversion to violent revolution and a certain attachment to monarchy that remained with him throughout his political career. However, it was soon evident Repeal was much further from realisation than originally believed. Rather than herald in Repeal would see British Prime Minister Robert Peel refuse to even consider its possibility and proclaim his preference for Civil War over allowing Ireland to break from the Union[11]. The Peel government began to attempt to suppress the Repeal Movement and its worryingly popular Monster Meetings. The meeting at Mullaghmast in October, looked likely to be suppressed by the authorities and famously, at Clontarf the planned meeting was deemed illegal and a sizeable military contingent was posted to suppress it[13][14]. The Nation grew ever more militaristic in tone. However, he often used rather more violent rhetoric during the more exclusive banquets held after the public meeting[17]. At a Monster Meeting in Mallow, Co. The episode at Mallow, known as the Mallow Defiance, was taken as a direct provocation against the British Government. The Split Charles Gavan Duffy. It railed against the laws governing Ireland as working in the interests of but a small aristocratic minority and against the general Irish population. It argued that these laws were thereby illegitimate saying that: The author, not given, declared: Mitchel was angered at the vast quantities of money spent developing railways for the easy movement of troops in Ireland to suppress the Repeal movement while the country was starving[30]. What marked out Mitchel and this article as a new escalation in the militarism of the Young Irelanders was its explicit description of how to hijack these railways: Hofers, with his Tyroliens, could hardly desire a deadlier ambush than the brinks of a deep cutting upon a railway. This piece directly encouraged criminal, violent activity to subvert the British Government in support of the Irish National cause. He also threatened to cut them off from the Repeal Association, upon which they relied for funding, unless they towed the line and supported his desired alliance with the Whigs[34]. The contested memory of was prominent. On the other hand, the leaders of were prominent in the pantheon of Irish heroes documented in the histories of the Young Irelanders[37]. He rejected their methods of secrecy and violence entirely. The editorial of the first issue of the Nation hearkened back to the writings of the United Irishmen: The essential message of the Young Irelanders was most similar to that of Tone and Fitzgerald. The disunity of the Irish people based on creed or politics was an outside imposition in place to weaken the nation and keep it subjugated. Liberty was to be achieved through unity. He expected unswerving loyalty and adherence to his views. He did not tolerate internal dissension[45]. By the end of July a purge of Repeal Wardens sympathetic even to the ideals of the Young Irelanders was in full force[53]. As in all such disputes, personal enmities played their role. His authoritarian manner of conduct and adherence to a Catholic-centric view of nationalism set him at odds with the Young Irelanders. The Young Irelanders, however, have largely been neglected by modern historians. The Young Irelanders, a forgotten story? Enraged by the terrible events of the Great Famine they attempted an insurrection against British rule in for which most of their leaders ended up in prison or in exile. The Young Irelanders were a major cultural force that captivated their contemporary public and the generations of Irish nationalists that succeeded them. And yet, they have been largely sidelined in Irish historiography. The Young Ireland movement has been sidelined in Irish historiography The abject failure of the rebellion must be a factor too. Such a farcical revolt was not deemed to merit a place in the hagiography of Irish nationalism that dominated Irish historiography for so many. The devoted campaigning of John Mitchel in defence of American slavery is a source of further embarrassment and likely further sidelined their memory. It also marked the end of the dominance of moral force nationalism. Physical force had become legitimated as a tool for national agitation and from onwards physical force and the Irish national struggle became interminably

intertwined.

Chapter 8 : Daniel O'Connell Commemorative Lecture - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Start studying Daniel O'Connell and the Repeal Campaign - Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.

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Chapter 9 : Thomas Davis, Young Irelander | Newry Journal

Thomas Osborne Davis (14 October - 16 September) was an Irish writer who was the chief organiser of the Young Ireland movement.